

Column 13

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by applying strip 101 to said book binding between two pages.

FIG. 3a shows the repositional page 10 of FIG. 3 now placed in a heterogenous, ring structured binding 311, through hole 200.

FIG. 3a' shows a "pad grouping" as would be constructed by putting a stack of repositionable leaves 10, mini-book folded as shown in FIG. 20b stacked on a base leaf 301 as shown in FIG. 3, here shown in stand alone pad form.

FIG. 3b shows a way to distribute these windowing note pages by forming a pad. Note the adhesive surface and the writing surface are both face up.

FIG. 3b' shows a way to distribute these windowing note pages by forming a pad. Note the adhesive surface is face down and a base leaf is employed like leaf 301 is used in a book, to deactivate the adhesive of the bottom note.

FIG. 3c shows a leaf where the dual hole pattern is comprised of oval holes which are horizontally disposed and which serve the purpose of preserving a substantial hole when overlapped in a multilayered minibook. FIGS. 3d and 3e show a leaf top and bottom surface where the print pattern is represented on bot sides to assist in the folding operation and in denoting the margins.

FIG. 3f shows a leaf stack with a short adhesive strip where the leaf is preprinted as a form on both sides. The adhesive is on the opposing side to the top or front writing surface. FIG. 3g shows a diecut leaf to form a pattern of a face where the adhesive strip is banded with the adhesive on the top surface, adjacent to the top writing surface. FIG. 3h shows a leaf with a short and narrow adhesive strip that is centrally disposed near the center hole of the leaf and noninterfering with the central leaf hole. FIG. 3i shows a similar leaf to FIG. 3h where the adhesive band is wider and possesses an overlapping hole to mirror the center hole of the host leaf. FIG. 3j shows a similar leaf to FIG. 3f where the adhesive band is on a strip separated by a simple perforation ~~as previously shown in FIG. 10j.~~

FIG. 3k shows how a repositional leaf with a prefolded short tab strip can be cascaded or stacked one atop the other to form a mini-book or mini-book pad stack. The leaves are separated in perspective view.

FIG. 3l shows a perspective view of the leafs of FIG. 3k, where the leafs are stacked in the form of a mini-book.

FIG. 3m shows a perspective of FIG. 3l where the top leaf is open and it's tab is shown as the hinged means for attaching the top leaf to the next leaf on the stack.

FIG. 3n shows a group of 3 leaves from the stack of FIG. 3m where the tab of the bottom leaf is folded up and over to deactivate and form a stand alone mini-booklet.

FIG. 3o shows a preferred embodiment of a leaf with a curved radius short tab where the curved radius is at only one end of the short tab. Three leaf corners are free. The squared bottom tab corner leads to increased stability of the pad for certain applications. the tab is shown folded for attachment to a host surface or to another leaf in a pad or mini-booklet/mini-book.

FIG. 3p shows a preferred embodiment of a leaf with two curved radius short tab ends, where each of all four corners of each leaf are free.

FIG. 3q shows the leaf of FIG. 3p assembled into a pad form in exploded perspective where the base leaf has a band of adhesive for receiving the last leaf of the pad.

FIG. 4 shows a repositional page 12 with similar to that of FIG. 1 without any holes.

FIG. 4a is like FIG. 1a without holes.

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